THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1794. [N° 1676.]

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LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

An Act directing a Detachment from the Militia of the United States.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to require of the Executives of the several States, to take effectual measures, as soon as may be, to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the following proportions, respectively, of eighty thousand effective militia, officers included, to wit:—From the state of Georgia, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three;—from the state of South-Carolina, three thousand five hundred and fifty;—from the state of North Carolina, seven thousand three hundred and thirty-one;—from the state of Kentucky, one thousand five hundred and thirty-two;—from the state of Virginia, eleven thousand three hundred and seventy-seven;—from the state of Maryland, five thousand four hundred and eighteen;—from the state of Delaware, one thousand two hundred and fifty-six;—from the state of Pennsylvania, ten thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight;—from the state of New-Jersey, four thousand three hundred and eighteen; from the state of New-York seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-one;—from the state of Vermont, two thousand one hundred and thirty nine; from the state of Connecticut, five thousand eight hundred and eighty-one;—from the state of Rhode-Island, one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven;—from the state of Massachusetts eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty five;—from the state of New-Hampshire, three thousand five hundred and forty-four.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the detachments of militia aforesaid shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and discretion of the constitutional authority in each state respectively.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President may, if he judges expedient, authorize the executives of the several states, to accept any independent corps of cavalry, artillery or infantry, as part of the detatchments aforesaid, provided, they shall voluntarily engage as corps in the service.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said militia shall not be compelled to serve a longer time, in any one tour, than three months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous: And that, during the time of their service, besides their pay and other allowances which shall be the same as the troops on the military establishment of the United States, they shall receive at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents for cloathing, per month.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be requested to call on the executives of the several states, to take the most effectual means that the whole of the militia, not comprised within the foregoing requisition, be armed and equipped according to law.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force, for the space of one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice President, of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—May the ninth 1794.
GO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

From the Philadelphia General Advertiser.

Copy of a letter from Colonel Whitlock, Commander in Chief, to Mr. Lavaux, Commandant at Port de-Paix.

Jeremie, 9th February, 1794.

SIR,

IF I am not misinformed, concerning your present situation, it is such, that you will not be surprized at receiving this letter. You cannot but be fully acquainted with the intentions of his Britannic Majesty, to use the most vigorous efforts to take possession of the Island of St. Domingo, or of that part of it which is not yet subdued by the arms of Spain. I hourly expect considerable forces from England; the army under my command, has lately been considerably reinforced.

I doubt not but you have also been informed, that all the members of that party, of the National Convention of France, who had sanctioned the measure for sending to St. Domingo, Civil Commissioners, who are looked upon as the cause of the total ruin of the Island, have for that crime suffered an ignominious death.

Brissot, the leader of that party, was accused of three capital crimes, the first of which is, that he advised the measure of sending hither Civil Commissioners.

The unhappy state of France, rendering it impracticable for that nation, to send succours to this ill-fated country, several of the most respectable proprietors of St. Domingo, were forced to apply to England for protection; which was accordingly granted to them.

I now therefore, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, do hereby offer to you the same protection, on condition that you shall first deliver the town and forts of Port de-Paix and its dependencies into the possession of the British government, which being complied with, the officers and soldiers serving under your command, shall enjoy the same favours as have been granted to those of the Mole, leaving it to the bounty of his Majesty to grant to yourself the rank he shall judge proper. I further add, that as a reward for the confidence which I demand of you in the name of the government which I serve, the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, making fifty thousand crowns (ecus) Tournois, shall be paid to you in person, or deposited in the Bank of England, payable to your order, on your delivering the town of Port de-Paix, with the forts, artillery, ammunition, provisions, &c. &c. without any damage or devastation having been committed to them, into the hands of the officer whom I will appoint to receive them, as also the ships of war which may be in the said port. I shall be at Leogane next Wednesday, where any flag of truce you shall please to send me, shall be received and respected.

I have the honor to send you inclosed, the extract of an English Gazette, which has been sent to all the English commanding officers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very humble and
Very obedient Servant,
WHITLOCK,
Commander in Chief.

Answer of LAVAUX, *Governor General per interim.*

Port-de Paix, Feb. 13, 1794
2d year of the French Republic.

THE probity, the delicacy which reign in the breast of a French Republican, must ever have given you full assurance, that we would respect your flag of truce.—French generosity does not fluctuate with events. As amongst us no person is distinguished as a superior, we all doing the duty of a soldier; I looked upon your letter to me as addressed to the first soldier of the army, and as I conceal nothing from my comrades, it was opened and read publicly. We are animated by one and the same spirit of defence. You tell me that you will have at Jean Rabel a sufficient number of men for the execution of whatever plan I may do you the honor to propose. The whole army has no other plans, but those necessary for a vigorous defence. You propose to send a ship of war into the canal, you may send her as soon as you please, we are ready to give her a manly reception.

You further inform me, that all possible care shall be taken to secure to me every thing belonging to me. You need not give yourself that trouble. My booty is that of the soldiers; we wear the same uniform; in this I glory; our food is the same, and hence I enjoy good health.—You tell me the most honourable attention will be paid to my person: I take you for a man of honor and sentiment, as such, how could you honor a commander who has betrayed his country, and sold his brethren in arms? Wishing to preserve to me all that belongs to me you would take from me my honor, the only property of which I am covetous, which I will carry with me to the grave, and which will forever secure to me the esteem of the English. You assure me that all the officers and troops of the line will be received into the pay of Great-Britain, on the same footing as those of Dillon. To this, I answer in the name of the whole army, that that were to barter our honour for a bit of bread. We are not yet famishing—and we all swear to you, that we will never betray our country; and if we cannot make you love us, at least we will force you to esteem us.

I greet you, in the name of all the army.
(Signed) ET. LAVAUX.

European Intelligence.

ALGIERS, February 7.

THE Dey is very favourably inclined towards the French, to those alone it is allowed to export grain, a permission which has been refused to the Spaniards. The truce with Portugal has procured to the Algerines already 20 American and 9 Genoese prizes. The plague rages yet in the interior parts of the country, but the city has been clear of it ever since last August.

AMSTERDAM, March 25.

It is now resolved, to search and take all Danish and Swedish vessels bound to France, no body, therefore, will ship in them, nor can any insurance be done on them either here or in London.

OSTEND, March 25.

On Saturday last a fisherman came in here with the account that on the preceding day he spoke a Swedish vessel, coming from Sweden and bound for Dunkirk, laden with cannon, powder, &c. and which had several French soldiers on board.—The Swedish Captain desired the fisherman to give him a man to pilot him into Dunkirk, which he could not refuse him, whereupon he continued his voyage. The fisherman having made this report, the commander of the English men of war here, despatched a cutter in order to take the Swedish vessel: but the cutter not being returned yet, and a strong easterly wind blowing it is feared the Swedish vessel has reached Dunkirk before the cutter could come up with it; the day before yesterday an English transport arrived here from London, with 12 beautiful horses on board for the Duke of York, which the King makes him a present of.

BRUSSELS, March 15.

All the motions and preparations which the combined armies have made on the frontiers, are only on the defensive, occasioned by the enemy drawing their troops together.—It is known, from good authority, that in the councils of war held here, and at Mons, it has been agreed upon, that the combined armies shall not begin to act until the great reinforcements which are expected from Germany and England shall have arrived. It will therefore certainly be half April before we can act on the offensive.

The French in the mean time seem to be determined to open the campaign with a general attack, which is to be made from the furthermost frontiers of Luxembourg to the sea shore, at the same time; our Generals therefore take all the necessary precautions to cover our frontiers.

EDINBURGH, February 28.

The House of Lords, on Friday last, heard counsel in the Appeal from the Court of Session; Reid, King, & Co. of New-York, against Messrs. Coats, of Glasgow, and reversed the decree on the motion of Lord Thurlow. This judgement establishes an important point in mercantile law, contrary to a train of decisions in the Court of Session, viz. That when a bill of Exchange is given not in the usual course, but deposited as a collateral security for a debt, the person with whom it is deposited, must negociate it, or do dilligence just as in the common case of foreign bills, otherwise he makes it his own, and if the money is lost by his negligence, it must be accounted as payment of the original debt. In this case, the terms of the receipt given for the deposited bill were, that the taking it should not exonerate the acceptors, &c. of the original bill, unless actual payment was made; but the House declared, that these words did not exempt the holder from the obligation to negociate duly.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, February 4.

THE white colonist, admitted yesterday to represent St. Domingo, drew the picture of the actual situation of that island. After enumerating those particulars which are already known, he proceeded to state the burning Cape Francois, and the expulsion of Galbaud, the friend of Dumourier, who in conjunction with the rich inhabitants, projected to deliver up the island to the English and Spaniards. He stated, that the blacks with the patriots, had fought against those traitors; and that the civil commissioners, to reward the blacks, had proclaimed the liberty of the slaves throughout the island? that the blacks had sworn perpetual allegiance to France and the most vigorous resistance to the English, if they should dare to penetrate into the interior parts of the island.

The orator concluded his report by proving, that the rich planters, the ex-nobles, emigrants and rich merchants of St. Domingo, had projected to give up that island to the English.—Applause.

The National Convention then passed the following decree:

The National Convention decrees, that slavery is abolished in all the French colonies.

It decrees, in consequence, that all the inhabitants of the French colonies, of whatever colour, are French citizens, and from this day forward enjoy all those rights which are secured to them by the declaration of rights and by the Constitution.

A negress who heard this decree, fainted away, and did not recover but by the noise of acclamations, and the shouts of *Vive la Republique*!—Her sensibility was ordered to be recorded in the minutes of the day.

Danton, after having declared that this decree, would KILL PITT, moved that the mode of its execution be referred to the Committee of public welfare.—Adopted.

A motion for the annulment of the decree of arrest against Polverel and Santhonax, who are authors of the proclamation of August 26, granting liberty to all the blacks of St. Domingo, was referred to the same committee.

WEDNESDAY, February 5.

The committee of public welfare presented the digest of the decrees for abolishing slavery in the colonies.

Barrere, in the name of the committee of public welfare, having announced that the army of the North had put itself into motion and made victory the order of the day, proposed General Pichegru to replace Jourdain.

Decreed.

FRIDAY, February 7.

A Black deputy ascended the tribune, to denounce several secret assembles of colonists, whose design it was to restore and cement slaves.

SATURDAY, February 8.

Baudor, in the name of the committees of war and finance presented a long decree, respecting the allowance of meat to be granted to the army.

The Convention decreed it as a principle, that every military man, whatever his rank may be, shall be allowed the same ration that is allowed to all others.

SUNDAY, February 9.

One of the Secretaries read a letter, dated Toulon, January 29, of which the following is an extract:

"Last night the bad weather drove into our Road a two masted English ship, laden with coffee and sugar. A republican sloop got up with her and brought her into port. This is another payment upon accounts."

(Signed) "DEBENET."

This day was signalized by an action truly republican:—As soon as the Spanish cannon were heard in the French camp, the soldiers, who were prisoners at Saint Jan de Luz, for military offences, demanded to march against the enemy: their request was granted, and they were accordingly armed. After their party had gained

the victory, these republican soldiers retired quietly, and of their own accord, to their prison.

The convention received this account with transport, and immediately decreed the release of these prisoners.

The popular society of St. Quintin wrote to the convention congratulating it on the decree which made the negroes free, in the following terms:

"LEGISLATORS:

"On hearing of the fraternal manner in which you received the two deputies of colour from St. Domingo, the fraternal embraces given them by the President, the fainting of the Negro woman for joy, we too wept with tenderness and gratitude. We had a Negro man, in this town, whom we instantly invited to our Assembly, and made him a member of our popular Society; the fraternal kiss was given him by our President, as a proof how much we are inspired by the emancipation of 700,000 of our brethren.

"Representatives of the people, a member very justly observed in the convention, that this day should prove a death-blow to PITT:—Continue, as you have always done, to deserve well of your country.

"Health and fraternity.

(Signed) "TALBOT, President."

LONDON, March 4.

General Washington has no children; he has nine nephews; and, notwithstanding they possess talents that would shed lustre on any situation, only one, Colonel Washington, is in Congress; and not one holds a place, although every office in the Executive Government is at the disposal of the President.

It has been said that our laws are so admirably balanced, that they provide an adequate remedy for every injury which a man can possibly sustain. This axiom is admirably illustrated by the statute against dog stealing, where it is enacted, that the party offending in such a case, shall be publicly whipped, but added, that if he thinks himself aggrieved, he may afterwards appeal for remedy, at the Quarter Sessions!!

On Thursday last, a couple being out-asked at St. Ann's Soho, came to be married; and when the clergyman came to that part of the ceremony which directs that the woman shall be supported in sickness and in health, the bridegroom, in a joke said to the clergyman, "What shall I do with her if she should be lame, or lazy?" Upon which the clergyman refused to proceed with the ceremony, and the disappointed couple were obliged to defer their nuptuals to a more convenient season. To make any comment on this odd transaction is unnecessary. Suffice to say, that perhaps had the worthy clergyman expostulated with the bridegroom, the unlucky incident might have ended much better than it did. Whether they have since been married we cannot learn.

March 17.

Intelligence is received, that the French have for the present changed their intentions of visiting Great-Britain, first intending the conquest of the island of Jersey. The force is collected at St. Maloes; the number announced is 10,000 men. The force at Jersey consists of the 63d regiment, which is 600 strong; about 800 royalists in British pay; five companies of invalids; and about 4000 militia.

A letter from Lyons has the following curious paragraph: "Jean Baptista Victorie Guillotine, M. D. formerly of Lyons, was lately among the multitude who have been executed here; he was charged with having corresponded with persons at Turin. It is an extraordinary thing that he should suffer death by an instrument of his own invention. He died with great reluctance; and declared, that when he produced his instrument to the world, it was from motives of humanity alone!"

On the 13th ult. the grand arsenal of Corunna was burnt down. Sixty persons perished in the conflagration and 30 others were dangerously burnt. It is supposed to have been set on fire by the French refugees, four of whom are taken up, on suspicion.

By an American gentleman who left Brest on Friday last we learn, that there were thirty-one sail, besides a great numbers of frigates lying at single anchor, ready to put to sea at the shortest warning. They were all apparently in excellent condition.

Their supposed object is for the present to intercept, if possible, the Gibraltar homeward bound fleet, which consists of 170 sail, and having, it is thought, a very strong convoy. It is to be hoped Lord Howe's appearance will cool the ardor of their expectations. They are now out, and, as long as they keep the sea, the public anxiety is not likely to be abated.

CHARLESTON, *(S. Carolina)* May 2.

A letter from an officer on board the French privateer L'Aimé Point Petie, Captain Talbot, that sailed from this port a short time since, and who has taken and carried into Savannah, the Ship Grenada Packet of London, last from Pensacola, mentions that the cargo of their prize, consisting of fur and skins, is valued at 18,000l. and that the specie they have as yet got out of her, is only about 2200 dollars; but that one of the people have reported, that there are five hogsheads of gold and silver on board; and that what seems to corroborate this circumstance, is the British Consul's offering any price for the Ship and cargo, as she stands.

Philadelphia, 18th Germinal, 2d year of the French Republic.

Jh. Fauchet, Minister Plenipotentiary, to Fonspertuis, Consul, Charleston.

I HAVE learned, with equal pain and indignation, the treatment given by Citizen Mangourit, to some English prisoners, in retaliation for what the French have suffered in the English islands. Immediately on the receipt of my letter, you will repair on board the vessel in which they are confined; you will break their irons, you will treat them as brethren, for they are men, and they are disarmed; you will make them publicly that reparation to which they are entitled; you will assure them that the conduct hitherto observed towards them, is repugnant both to the principles and views of the National Convention. It is not for free men to imitate the conduct of despots; let us leave to those destroyers of the earth to boast their beneficence in manifestoes with which they inundate the globe, whilst they ravage it; while they massacre us for our good, and treat with the most atrocious barbarity the defenders of liberty and sacred laws of their country. Let us not punish these wretched passive agents of tyrants for the crimes of their pretended masters; let us rather commiserate them; they are slaves; their blood is lavished to annihilate the rights of man. Let themselves judge between those they serve and us. I am sensible that some will insinuate, that we treat them with lenity only because we fear them. Can so low an idea affect us? Their Kings fear us; do they therefore treat us with humanity? Besides, what is it to us, what they may say? Should the applause of slaves and tyrants, be a principle to influence the actions of Republicans? The praises of either can only be the price of baseness, or of guilt. Let us then be contemned by them, for shewing clemency in the bosom of victory; for regarding those whom the fate of arms has thrown into our power, only as unfortunate men, to whom we should shew every indulgence, consistent with the safety and interest of the Republic.

(Signed) JH. FAUCHET.

The absence of the corvette of the republic, the Lafeazas, does not permit me to fulfil in every point the orders I have received. After causing these unfortunate prisoners to be immediately set at liberty, I conceived it a reparation justly due to them, to publish the letter which the minister plenipotentiary wrote to me on their account.

FONSPERTUIS.

17th Floreal, 1794.

NORFOLK, May 15.

On Tuesday last arrived in Chesapeak-Bay, the ship St. Ann, Capt. Juan Mathias de Leredo, in 55 days from Cadiz, in whom came passenger Capt. John Campbell, of Philadelphia, who brings the following intelligence:

That there was lying in Cadiz, twenty-two sail of the line, eight frigates, and two sloops of war belonging to the Spaniards.—Four sail of the line and two frigates of this number, were daily expected to sail as a convoy, for a fleet of merchantmen for the Havanna, and the remaining number was not half manned—That there was dead and sick 18,000 of the Spanish army, on the frontiers of France, with the Plague.

We understand by a letter from a gentleman at Savannah, that the French have taken the island of St. Mary's from the Spaniards.

They write from Savannah, April 13, that on the preceding Saturday night, a Mr. Davis was apprended and committed to the federal gaol, charged on oath with having, under an English commission, captured a number of American vessels. Mr. Davis is a native of the United States.

RICHMOND, May 17.

By a brig which left Torbay the 21st of March, the Captain of which reports, that he entered the bay with two fleets of merchantmen, one for the Straits and the other for the West-Indies. Both of these fleets were embargoed, until they could procure a stronger convoy to protect them, information being received that the French, apprised of their intention of sailing, had a fleet superior to that which then guarded them, cruising off the Lizard for the purpose of intercepting them.

BALTIMORE, May 19.

On Friday evening last arrived here, from Jamaica, Capt. Joshua Barney, late of the ship Sampton, of this port; who was taken some months ago, and carried to that island, where both vessel and cargo were finally condemned as lawful prize. Capt. Barney came in the vessel which was despatched for him by order of the President of the United States some time since, and on his passage hither took a vessel bound to the West Indies with provisions, from North-Carolina, which had sailed from thence since the embargo's taking place. She may be expected up in the course of this day.

The vessel and cargo taken from Captain Barney, and condemned at Jamaica, is valued at 56,000 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

Extract of a letter from Marietta (mouth of the Muskingum, dated May 9

"The morning you left this place, 25 or 30 Indians attacked Armstrong's house, below Little-Kenhawa, killed and took five of the family. A great number have lately crossed the Ohio, into Virginia and Kentucky. I think they will call on us in their return."

On Thursday last, at about 6 o'Clock in the evening a tremendous storm of rain, hail and thunder, arose from the Northeast. Such hailstones have seldom been seen in this part of the country. Some of them weighed upwards of a quarter of an ounce, and measured more than two inches in circumference. In exposed situations window-panes were broken. It must have done much damage to the fruit and grain of the country around.

By a late act of Congress, 20,000 select militia are ordered to be equipt and held in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Orders for the execution of the act are issued. This force will be amply sufficient to defend the country against any attempts against its safety or independence.

The spirit shewn by the Masters and Mates of vessels belonging to Baltimore, in resolving, that until the American Flag can float securely on the ocean, they will not engage to navigate our vessels, is truly commendable and deserves imitation. If this class of citizens is thus willing to suffer the inconveniences of an embargo, what class has a right to complain, and what should oppose a continuance of that salutary measure?

Extract of a letter from Yorkshire, in England, dated March 3d, to a gentleman in this city.

"It is remarkable here that an universal opinion seems to pervade all thinking persons, that great changes are coming on the earth, however they may differ in their political sentiments, or in the views of the particular events that may happen.——The account we have from good information is, that a large body of Jews at Amsterdam, struck with the extraordinary appearances of the present day, and their coincidence with the prophesies, respecting their nation, have lately appointed a select number of their principal men, to examine attentively and with prayer, the evidences of Christianity. The issue, I hope, will be to the conviction, and the joy and benefit of those who call themselves Christians."

On Friday the 16th instant the British frigate Dedalus Captain Knowles, sailed from Norfolk with a frigate which arrived there the day before. The French frigate Concorde, and a sloop of war, remained in the Road.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, May 20.

In committee of the whole, the report on the memorial of General St. Clair was taken up and agreed to; also in the house,

A confidential communication was received from the President and the galleries were cleared at one o'clock.

Wednesday, May 21.

The bill from the senate, for granting 2000 dollars to the widow and children of Robert Forsyth, late marshal of the state of Georgia, who was killed in the discharge of the duties of his office, passed a committee of the whole, but was rejected in the house, ayes 37, noes 40.

Friday, May 23.

Mr. Sherburne obtained leave of absence.

The bill providing for an excise on tobacco, snuff and refined sugar, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair—The duty on tobacco was struck out, It was moved to strike out that on sugar, but lost—37 to 45.

A message was received from the President, communicating a letter from Mr. Hammond, in answer to that from the Secretary of State, communicated confidentially yesterday, also a letter from the same officer, alluded to in the minister's letter. The message and papers accompanying them were read, and ordered to be published, together with the letter at first communicated in confidence. The importance of these communications requires a publication of them at full length; this shall be done as soon as it is in our power. It will be some satisfaction to the public, however to know immediately something of their general tenor—this we will endeavour to state, with as much accuracy as one perusal enables us.

The Secretary in his letter makes mention of the speech of Lord Dorchester to the Indian tribes, in which an idea of war is held out, and which he considers as bearing marks of authenticity. He then adverts to intelligence received by the President through a channel of real confidence, of the progress of Col. Simcoe, to be followed by three companies, in order to establish a post near the falls of the Miami of the lakes, in the territory of the United States which he considers as actual hostility. The Secretary requests an explanation on these points, mentions the impossibility that our commander in that quarter should distinguish between the Indians and any other invading force, and contrasts these professions and conduct of the British with the peaceable measures pursued by this government towards that nation. The minister does not deny the authenticity of the speech, but endeavours to explain away the most exceptionable passage. He complains of the conduct of the Vermontese to those inhabitants in their neighbourhood under the protection of the British, and intimates that the establishment of a post ON OUR TERRITORY, by the British, may be necessary to repress such conduct, AND PRESERVE THE STATU QUO DURING THE PENDENCY OF NEGOCIATIONS.

He concludes, by enumerating certain measures adopted by our government relative to maritime concerns, which he deems grievances. He also adverts to the late transaction in Newport, in which four American seamen were liberated from the British service, and which he terms an insult on the British flag.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

Yesterday arrived here, in 42 days from Londonderry, the ship Atlas, Captain Burker, by whom we have received Dublin papers to the 8th, and London Papers to the 4th of April. From a superficial perusal of the latest papers, we find, that his Majesty the king of Prussia had withdrawn his army. "Since the defection of the king of Prussia from the Allies (says a Dublin paragraphist) it is surprizing to hear with what activity the most sanguine advocates for this war of devastation, now circulate the reports of an approaching PEACE."

It was reported, and believed, that Jersey was in possession of the French.

No action of consequence has happened—though many skirmishes.

Captain Young, from Bermuda, in 9 days, informs that vessels continue to be carried in and condemned there—one on the 6th inst. Capt. Smith, of Jaquemel, vessel and cargo condemned, and robbed of 7000 dollars. Further, that four privateers had sailed for the American coast, to take coasters laden with flour—which was 18 dollars per barrel.

In consequence of the unfavourable intelligence from Bermuda, by the sloop independence, Capt. Young, the premium of insurance, on vessels loading for the West-Indies, has risen to 50 per cent.

By the snow Hebe, Capt. Flynn, in 36 days from Oporto, we have certain intelligence, that the Queen of Portugal had rescinded her truce with the Algerines, and of the sailing of a Portuguese squadron, to expel the pirates from the Atlantic. The 12th of April an express arrived to Mr. Browne, vice-consul at Oporto, from Mr. Church, at Lisbon, saying the Dey's demand was so enormous, the queen refused to pay it, and that in consequence several trigates had sailed to their old station at the mouth of the Streights. Captain Flynn saw Mr. Church's letter, as did Captains Sweet and Farley, who sailed in company with him for Boston.

NEW-LONDON, May 29.

The bill which passed the House of Representatives of this State, repealing "An Act establishing a Fund, for the support of the Ministry and Schools of Education," has been negatived in the Council; there being but three votes in favor of the bill—viz Messrs. Chandler, Grosvenor and Ingersol.

BOSTON, May 29.

Since our last several Members of Congress from Massachusetts, have returned home. The Hon. Messrs. Bourne, and Dexter have passed through this town.

The Honorable SAMUEL ADAMS, is elected Governor of this Commonwealth for the year ensuing, by a large majority of the suffrages of the THE PEOPLE. For Lieutenant-Governor, there was no choice. The Legislature on Thursday elected the Hon. MOSES GILL, to fill the vacancy, who has accepted the choice.

NEWPORT, June 3.

A Resolution has been agreed to in the House of Representatives for the Adjournment of Congress this Day, to meet on the first Monday in November.

The Birth-Day of the President of the United States was celebrated at Lisbon in the House of our Minister there. After Dinner a Subscription of 1000 Dollars was completed for the Relief of Citizens of the United States in Captivity at Algiers.

The 19th May in the House of Representatives of the United States, Mr. Sedgwick called up the Bill, some Time since reported by him pursuant to Orders of the House for *raising, organizing, and equipping an additional provisional Military Force*—The first Section of which specifies the Number of Men thus to be raised, viz. 25 000—This Section, after some Debate, was struck out—Mr. Sedgwick then moved the following as a Substitute for the first Section—"That there shall be raised upon the Terms and Conditions herein after mentioned, an additional provisional military Force, to consist of non commissioned Officers, Privates and Musicians, together with a proper Proportion of commissioned Officers. After further Debate, this Motion was likewise negatived, and the whole Bill fell of course.

A Correspondent observes with Pleasure, the laudable and patriotic Example which has been set to the Citizens of this Town by a Military Association, in working at the Fort; and is too much convinced of the good Sense and Patriotism of his Fellow-Citizens, to believe, that because it will be but *following* an Example, they will neglect so favourable an Opportunity of displaying their Attachment to their Country. All cannot lead.—While, therefore, says he, we are constrained by Justice to bestow Praises upon the Spirit of the Artillery Company, let us not *envy*, but *emulate* their Fame.

A Correspondent informs us, that he was present at the Performance of "The School for Soldiers," at the Theatre in New-York some Time since, where it received the highest Marks of Approbation—As this is the Piece intended for Thursday Evening next, he has not the least doubt but the Audience will be extremely gratified by the Representation of it.

MARRIED.]—Capt. JOHN WOOD, to Miss REBECCA WICKHAM CROOKE, youngest Daughter of Robert Crooke, Esq.

—Mr. STEPHEN CAHOONE, to Miss ANSTIS SAYER, Daughter of Capt. Benjamin Sayer.

—At Nantucket, Capt. ANDREW SIGOURNEY, of Boston, to Miss SALLY BARKER.

DIED.]—At New London, Mrs. ABIGAIL TREBY, Relict of Mr. John Treby.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, June 2.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Polly, Briggs,	Sag Harbour
—— Wealthy, Chace,	Ditto
—— Dolphin, Barnaby,	Ditto
Schooner Betsy, Warren,	Ditto
Sloop Nancy, Stevens,	New-York
—— Defiance, Sweet,	Ditto
—— Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Tantalus, Wheeler,	Fairfield
—— Sally, Allin,	Providence
Brig Sally, Brown,	Boston
Schooner Didana, Tew,	Dighton
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New-York
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— William, Anderson,	Ditto
—— Tantalus, Wheeler,	St. Bartholomews
—— Nancy, Peirce,	Surinam
Schooner Nancy, Briggs,	Demarara
—— Industry, Maxwell,	Tortola
Brig Polly, Hicks,	Dominica

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, do hereby publish and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name, against THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Washington, April Term, A. D. 1778, was prosecuted against him unjustly, maliciously, and without Foundation, at the Instance of certain evil-minded Persons, with Intent to injure the said Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:——In Consideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and satisfy the said Thomas, for the Cost and Charges he has been at, on Account of said Prosecution;—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Request.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Presence of JOHN FAXON.

[*BY AUTHORITY.*]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

On THURSDAY EVENING, June 5th, 1794,
WILL BE PRESENTED,

A COMEDY, (never exhibited here) as performed at the Theatres of *Philadelphia* and *New York*, with the greatest Applause.——Called,

A SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS,

OR,

The *DESERTER.*

MAJOR BELLAMY,	Mr. KENNA,
Col. VALENTINE,	Mr. ADAMS,
Capt. VALENTINE,	Mr. WATTS,
BELLAMY *(the Deserter)*	Mr. HARPER,
Mr. HECTOR,	Mr. REDFIELD,
FREDERICK,	Mr. SOLOMON.
Mrs. MILDMAY,	Mrs. SOLOMON,
CLARA,	Miss SMITH.

In ACT 5th, a MILITARY PROCESSION, to the EXECUTION of The DESERTER.

To which will be added,

A FARCE, (never performed here) written by the Author of the *Citizen*, &c. &c.—Called,

The APPRENTICE,

OR,

The *SPOUTING-CLUB.*

DICK, *(the Apprentice)*	Mr. HARPER,
WINGATE, *(Dick's Father)*	Mr. ADAMS,
GARGLE, *(Dick's Master)*	Mr. WATTS,
SIMON,	Mr. KENNA.
SPOUTERS, Messrs. *Watts, Adams, Reafield & Solomon.*	
CHARLOTTE,	Mrs. MITCHELL.

Preceding the FARCE, *The Original Prologue*, in the Character of DICK,—by Mr. HARPER.

In ACT 2d. A SCENE of a SPOUTING CLUB.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Performance begin precisely at Half past Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 1 s. 6 d.

WANTED,

For Two or Three Months, and Possession given on or before the first of next Month,

A Dwelling-House, in good Repair;——having at least Three Bed-Rooms, and a Dining-Room, in an airy Situation—for which a generous Price will be paid.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, June 3, 1794.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of PELEG BARKER, Esq; deceased, are desired to exhibit them for Adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make speedy Payment, to PELEG BARKER, Executor.

Newport, June 2, 1794.

TO LET,

A Convenient HOUSE (and the Rents appropriated to Repairs) adjoining, Westerly, the House occupied by the Subscriber with a Yard, Water &c. and Possession given immediately—Inquire of

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, June 2, 1794.

Whereas *Peleg Peckham*, of South Kingstown, being unwell, and not able to do his Business, hath empowered the Subscriber to call on those indebted to him to settle the same——I do therefore notify them to come, and make immediate Payment, to prevent further Trouble.

WILLIAM PECKHAM, *Tanner.*

26th of 5th Month, 1794.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Town Council of Tiverton, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOB DURFEE, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Yeoman, deceased, represented Insolvent—hereby give Notice, that we shall attend at the Dwelling House of Benjamin Howland, Innholder, on the last Saturday of this Instant, and the Five following Months, from 2 to 5 o'Clock, P. M.

BENJAMIN HOWLAND, } *Commissioners.*
THOMAS DURFEE, }

May 1, 1794.

We the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PHILIP TRAFTON, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed, do hereby give Notice thereof to the said Creditors, that they may exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the aforesaid Time.

JACOB RICHARDSON,
JONATHAN WILSON,

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

ALICE TRAFFON, *Administ.*

Newport, June 2, 1794.

IN the Year 1793, the Subscriber removed from the State of Rhode-Island, into the State of New York, and GRATITUDE, the noblest Principle that adorns the human Mind—bespeaks, that where due Favours have been received, Acknowledgments should be made, and zealous Thanks returned.——And whereas very soon after the Subscriber had left this State, his Friends, Jonathan J. Hazard, for £ 10; Mrs. Hannah Minturn, for £ 24; Mrs. Esther Carpenter, for £ 12; Mr. Charles Dyer, for £ 12; Mr. Amos Gardiner, for £ 133 Mr. Constant Southworth, for £ 10; Ezekiel Gardner, Esq; for £ 755 and Mr. Robert Brattle, for £ 156—the great and enormous Sums being added together, by the whole Eight Friends, amounts to One Thousand no Hundred and Forty Spanish good Silver Dollars, as were ever coined in the Kingdom of Spain.——I say they, and each of them, did sue and attach, and advertise for Sale, the Whole of his real Estate, Five Hundred and Seventy-two Acres of Land, lying and being on Boston Neck, be the same more or less—but great Indulgence being given the said Absentee, by the kind Officers, Deputy-Sheriffs, and Constables, by adjourning said Vendue from Time to Time, until the Cost amounted to only One fifth Part of the Debt, which was thankfully paid for such kind Indulgences—and mostly before his Return into this State, after the long, long Absence of Nine Months; for all which singular Favours, he returns them his most sincere and hearty Thanks—promising that he will never do the like to them, should it ever be in his Power.——In Testimony of which, he subscribes his Name,

JOHN GARDINER.

South Kingstown, May 29, 1794.

THE Subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Town-Council of the Town of Newport to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; late of Pomfret, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice to all Persons who have not exhibited their Claims against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or in Company under the Firm of Godfrey & John Malbone, to exhibit their Claims to us, or either of us, on or before the 2d Day of July next.—There being a further Time of One Month allowed by the said Town-Council for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, 2d June, 1794.

WHEREAS the Honorable Joseph Dorr, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Worcester, has allowed a further Time of Six Months, from the fifth Day of February 1794, to the Creditors of the Estate of JAMES TANNER, late of Worcester, Gentleman, deceased, insolvent, to bring in their Claims to us the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the said Joseph Dorr, to examine the same: This is to give Notice, that we will attend for the Purpose aforesaid, at the House of Ephraim Mosier, Innholder, in Worcester, on the first Monday in June, July and August next, from One o'Clock in the Afternoon until Eight o'Clock.

SAMUEL FLAGG,
BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, } Commissioners.

Worcester, 19th May, 1794.

Stephen Deblois

Informs his Customers,

He has just imported a General Assortment of

European GOODS,

Particularly in the HARD-WARE Branches, and will supply them on the lowest Terms.

Newport, May 26, 1794.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

A Four-Wheel CHAISE,

FOR One or Two Horses, and a steady CHAISE-HORSE, for Sale.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, May 26, 1794.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.——For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

The following OCCASIONAL ADDRESS *was spoken by Mr.* WATTS, *at the Theatre, laſt Thurſday Evening, previous to the Performance of the Tragedy of* Barbaroſſa, *&c. for the Benefit of the unfortunate Americans, now held in Bondage in Algiers.*

PLEASING his Taſk, who, in an Age refin'd,
Traces the Triumphs of the human Mind;
Sees every wakeful, riſing Science, ſoar
To Heights, which Fancy ſcarcely dar'd explore.
For thee Humanity!—Ever honor'd Name,
'Tis not one Nation only ſounds thy Fame;
But various Climes thy Abſence now deplore,
Who ſought Miſfortune, on her fartheſt Shore:——
To pale Deſpair, what cheering Hope was giv'n,
Humanity had burſt the Cell, that baniſh'd Heav'n;—
Lighten'd the Gloom, remov'd the galling Chain,
Chas'd fell Diſeaſe, and ſoftened mental Pain.
——Needleſs to you, the Example to commend,
Who, with like Zeal, ſtand forth the Captive's Friend:
Who boaſt, perhaps, the Bleſſing to relieve
The gen'rous Heart, that once could largely give.—
——Happy the Clime, which Needs no foreign Toil,
To rear a Virtue, ſpringing from the Soil!
And happy Age!——Unlike the unſocial Days,
When Bounty's Sun, ſent forth her partial Rays:
The Wretch, who then, the Hours of Darkneſs paſs'd
On the lone Heath, complaining to the Blaſt;
Or if, perchance, receiv'd to ſome poor Shed,
With Day was forc'd, his painful Round to tread;
Here might have heard a Voice cry, Stranger, ceaſe to roam,
And ſhare a peaceful, and a conſtant Home,
Where lib'ral Hands the Captives' Wants relieve,
And painful Sorrow, ſoon forgets to grieve.
Could our Romantic Muſe, this Work archieve,
Would there one honeſt Heart, in *Newport* grieve?
Th' Attempt, tho' Wild, would not in vain be made,
If ev'ry Hand would lend its needful Aid:
But ſhould our Plan, To Night, no Laurels gain,
Our Hopes prove fruitleſs, and our Wiſhes Vain.——
Think—think, our Meaning, but to ſerve, was plann'd,
And ſcatter Cenſure, with no laviſh Hand:——
But bear in Mind, the moral Poet's Line,
To err—is human——to forgive—*Divine.*

Freſh imported GOODS,

For Sale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

Philip Robinſon,

At his Shop in Thames-ſtreet.

THOSE who are deſirous of having the Worth of their Money, in well-choſen GOODS, are deſired to call at the above Store, where every Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

A L S O,

An elegant Aſſortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, juſt come to Hand.

Newport, May 20, 1794.

For SALE by

Gibbs & Channing,

A CONSIGNMENT of Calicoes and Chintzes, of the neweſt and moſt elegant Patterns, and low priced Iriſh Linens by the Piece or Package.—Alſo, Engliſh Sail Cloth of the firſt Fabric from No. 1 to No. 8.

Newport, May 20th, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT.—Likewiſe, New-York SOAP by the Box.

Chriſtop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make Payment; and thoſe who have Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are alſo deſired to preſent their Accounts for Adjuſtment to the Subſcriber—who has for Sale, a Variety of hard Ware, conſiſting of Locks and Hinges of moſt Kinds; Sadlery, Deſk Furniture, Shoemakers Tools, &c. &c. Part of the Deceaſed's Eſtate, all or any Part of which may be had upon very reaſonable Terms by applying to

J. BOURS, *Executor.*

N. B. At the Sign of the Eagle, a handſome Aſſortment of Spring Goods, as low as at any Store in Newport.

May 12. 1794.

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Maſters of their Buſineſs.——Alſo, an APPRENTICE,—by

CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Newport, April 14, 1794.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from oppoſite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the Houſe formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spaniſh Brown, Beſt and common yellow Ochre, Spruce Yellow, Spaniſh White, Verdegreaſe, | Beſt Pruſſian Blue, India & Venitian Red, Vermilion, Patent Yellow, Umber, &c.

A L S O,

Linſeed Oil, boiled and unboiled, Lamp Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, | White Vitriol, Chair Varniſh, Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Aſſortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Saſh Tools, &c.—Tar Bruſhes, Tallow Ditto, Houſe, Hearth, ſcrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A ſmall Aſſortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By ſending the Dimenſions of any Houſe, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furniſhed with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpoſe.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

Leaumont,

Leader of the BAND, of the NEWPORT THEATRE,

Reſpectfully informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he propoſes to open ſhortly, a DANCING SCHOOL, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN—his Mode is eaſy—and will engage to teach the Pupils, who may honor him, in a little Time, to dance gracefully and elegantly.——He alſo propoſes to teach EVERY INSTRUMENT,* and in ſo ſhort a Time, that the *Learner will be aſtoniſhed.*

Said LEAUMONT will open, as ſoon as a ſufficient Number offers.—He is to be found at any Hour of the Day, at the THEATRE, or at his preſent Lodgings at *Mr. Adancourt's Coffee-Houſe.*

Newport, May 1, 1794.

* *Principally the* Piano Forté.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that ſhe has removed to the Houſe formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceaſed, near the Gaol,

WHERE ſhe has opened a Houſe for BOARDING and LODGING.——Thoſe who put up at her Houſe may depend meeting with good Entertainment.——She alſo keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aboveſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Adminiſtrators

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport,
December 2, 1793.

The HORSE, called the

R A N G E R,

WILL be kept for Covering this Seaſon, at Middletown, by the Subſcriber.—He is 15 Hands and 3 Inches high, a beautiful light dapple gray—his natural Carriage and Gait is equal to any Horſe that can be produced; his Shape no Perſon can find Fault with, or tell where to amend them in any one Point; he is Three-Quarters Blooded, and was bred in New York State, and ſired by a Horſe that was got by the Old Ranger, which was imported, and came of a full-blooded Mare.——The Terms for Covering are *Twenty Shillings*, for a warranted Colt; *Fifteen Shillings* for the Seaſon, or *Nine Shillings* for a ſingle Leap.

JOHN ALLEN.

Middletown, May 12, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel, Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, Caſe or Gallon, Molaſſes by the Hogſhead, and Cordage of all Sizes.

A SLOOP, of about 40 Tons Burthen, 6 Years old, and well found.

Alſo, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons, completely fitted for a Packet.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known Houſe, and Stand for Buſineſs, ſituated on the Main ſtreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.——One Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging thereto, very ſuitable for a ſmall Family.——One Half of that large Building, that formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſtermoſt Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 127 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.——This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

To be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 21ſt of the 6th Month next, at 10 *o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes,*

TWO Lots of LAND, on the Point, with a large Dwelling Houſe and Store thereon, late the Property of SIMEON POTTER, of Swanzey.—Conditions to be made known at the Place and Time of Sale, if not diſpoſed of before.——For further Particulars, inquire of

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, the 17th *of* 5th *Month,* 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, two Story high, having two Rooms on a Floor; and a LOT, ſituated and fronting Farewell-ſtreet, two Doors North from the State-Houſe.——Likewiſe, a SHOP and LOT, on the Long-Wharf, two Doors below NATHAN BEBEE's.—Any Perſon who wiſhes to purchaſe, may apply to the Subſcriber.——Alſo, has for Sale, an elegant NEW CHAISE and HARNESS compleat, which he will diſpoſe of cheap for the Caſh.

ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOSEPH FREEBORN, late of Newport, Tanner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being a further Time allowed by Council for that Purpoſe.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
JOHN STEVENS.

And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH FREEBORN, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, April 7, 1794.

Taken up, at Sea, ſome Time in April laſt, on the North Side of Block-Iſland, a large Oak Two-Maſt Boat:—She has a Tar and Spaniſh-Brown Bottom.——The Owner may have her, proving Property, and paying Charges, by applying to BENJAMIN LITTLEFIELD, of New-Shoreham.

New Shoreham, April 17, 1794.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to the Subſcriber, for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment immediately, to

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, May 12, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.

THE Subſcribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of Capt. SAMUEL SWEET, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent:—Notice is hereby given, to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to either of us in the Town aforeſaid, on or before the 7th of October, 1794; being the Time allowed by ſaid Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SIMEON MARTIN.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate aboveſaid, are requeſted to make Payment, to

MARGARET COOKE, *Admin^x.*